

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CALM THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER EFFICACIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1829.

No. 30.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

GEORGE ARMOR, TAILOR.

RETURNS his thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received; and informs them, that he still continues to carry on his business, at the Old Stand. As he receives the *FASHIONS* regularly from the Cities, he will be able to execute his work in the most fashionable manner. All kinds of

Country Produce

will be received in payment for work, at the highest market price.

Gettysburg, April 28.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between *GALLOWAY* and *MCCREARY*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the *first day of July next*. The Saddling will now be carried on by Mr. *McCrea-ry*, at the old Stand.

JOHN GALLOWAY,
DAVID MCCREARY.

April 17, 1829.

DAVID MCCREARY, Saddle, Bridle and Harness-maker,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. *GALLOWAY*—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

April 28.

Fresh Goods.

W. E. CAMP & CO.

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with as *Beautiful and Cheap an Assortment of GOODS,*

as was ever brought to Gettysburg. As they intend doing principally a *CASH* business, they are determined to sell Goods lower than they have ever been sold in the place, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*. Their stock comprises almost every article of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, China, Glass, & Queens-ware, *LEGHORN, STRAW & GIMP BONNETS,*

and a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS.

not to be surpassed by any in quality. They particularly invite the Public to call and examine their Stock—as they may rest assured *BARGAINS* can be had, for they intend to do business with a small profit.

N. B. As I have formed a Partnership, it is necessary that my Books should be closed: Therefore, I earnestly request all those indebted by Book Account, to call and settle the same by Note or otherwise—and those indebted by Bond or Note, to call and discharge the same shortly.

WILLIAM E. CAMP.
Gettysburg, April 14.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who formerly belonged to the *Hunters-Town Voluntary Company*, are requested to meet at the house of Jacob Grass, in Hunters-Town, on *Saturday the 6th of June next*, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Company.

MANY MEMBERS.

May 19
CASH will be given at this Office for *stolen* and *stolen* **RAGS.**

HOPE.—By SCHILLER.

Man is fond of the airy vision to brood
Of brighter and happier days;
And is ever chasing some fleeting good,
Which with flattering illusion betrays;
The changing world no novelty brings,
Yet man still hopes for better things.

Hope on the cradled infant smiles,
She plays round the frolicsome boy,
The youth with her magic enchantment be-
Nor can age her power destroy; [guiles
For when in the grave he wears lies,
Hope sits on the grave and points to the skies.

Nor is this fair dream unsubstantial and vain,
Of a head with wild fancies elate,
The heart from within echoes loudly again,
We are born for a happier state;
And what that voice would bid us believe,
The hoping soul will never deceive.

Making of Wills.—The editors of the *London Morning Herald*, say the following from *Blackwood's Magazine* for April, is one of the best articles they have read on this subject. It is, in some cases, a very difficult subject.—Our intestate laws in Pennsylvania make a very excellent distribution of property, in cases where a man of moderate fortune dies, leaving a widow and children, provided the children be of equal condition. The general operation of these laws, is also very excellent, where a man of moderate fortune dies, leaving collateral kindred in the first or second degree. We have, nevertheless, known instances in which, through the neglect to make a will in proper time, property has gone in a way entirely different from that which its original possessor intended, whereby much distress has been occasioned in families.

North.—The man who has not made his will at 40 is worse than a fool—almost a knave.

Shepherd.—I ken nae better test o' wisdom—wisdom in its highest sense—than a just last will and testament. It blesseth generations yet unborn. It guardeth and strengtheneth domestic peace—and maketh brethren to dwell together in unity. Being dead, the wise testator yet liveth—his spirit abideth invisible, but felt over the roof tree, and delighteth, morning and evening, in the thanksgiving Psalm.

North.—One would think it were easy to act well in that matter.

Shepherd.—One would think it were easy to act well, Sir, in a' matters.—Yet hoo difficult! The sowl seems, somehow or ither, to lose her simplicity; and instead o' lookin' her twa natural een straucht forrits along the great, wide, smooth royal road o' truth and integrity, to keep restlessly glourin' round and round wi' a thousin' artificial ogles upon a' the cross and by paths leadin' nae single body kens whither, unless it be into brakes, and thickets, and quagmires, and wilderness o' moss—where ane may wander wearily and drearily up and down for years, and never recover the richt road again, till Death touches him on the shoulder, and doon he fa's among them that were, leavin' a' that looked up to him for his effects, in doubt and dismay and desolation, wi' sore and bitter hearts, uncertain whether to gie vent to their feelings in blessings or in curses, in ex-ecration or prayer." *Phil. Gaz.*

Bees.—The Worcester Spy mentions an instance of the increase of Bees which is somewhat remarkable. Mr. David Royce, of Ripley, New York, in the course of less than seven years and a half, from a single swarm of Bees, had taken up 31 swarms, from which he obtained for use 1765 pounds of honey: ten swarms had escaped to the woods and were lost, and 23 remained in their hives, in which there was, by the estimate of intelligent & impartial men, not less than 7664 pounds of honey, making a total of one hundred and twenty nine swarms of bees, and nine thousand three hundred and sixty nine pounds of honey.

A cure for the Lazy Fever.—The following amusing extract is taken from an old book on physics, entitled, *The Bravery of Health*, by Andrew Boudo, Physician, Doctor, an Englishman, anno 1557;—"The 131 chapter doth shew of an evil fever, the which doth combat yonge persons, named the fever burden (lazy fever). Among all the fevers, I had almost forgotten the fever burden, with which many yonge men, yonge women, maydens, and other yonge persons, be so infected now-a-days. The cause of this infirmity.—This fever doth come naturally, or els by evil & slothful brynging up. If it do come by nature, then the fever is incurable: for, it can never out of the fleshe

that is bred in the bone; yf it come by slothful brynging up, it may be holpen by diligent labor. A remedy.—There is nothing for the fever burden as is *unvenium baculum*; that is to say, take a stick or wan of a yard's length, and more, and let it be as great as a man's finger, and with it annoynt the back and shoulders well, morning and evening, and do this 21 days, and if this fever wyl not be holpen in that tyme, let them beware of waggyng on the gallows; and whylest they do take theyre medicine, put no lubber-work in theyre potage.

British Debt.—We some time since noticed the generous donation of *51 sterling*, made by a gentleman in London, towards the reduction of the National Debt. A friend of ours has made a calculation to show how far this sum would go towards its liquidation.—The debt is *900,000,000*.—The average interest paid is said to be about $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent.

The interest per ann. is 40,000,000l. 0s. 0d
per day is 109,539l. 0s. 10d.
per hour is 4,564l. 4s. 0d.
per minute is 76l. 0s. 0d.
per second is 1l. 5s. 2d.

So that the donation would not pay the interest for five seconds of time—not long enough for the commissioner to write a receipt for the money, but allowing him barely time to say, "please to accept His Majesty's thanks."

Portsmouth Adv.

The following statement shows the amount of money expended in each State and Territory of the U. States, upon Works of Internal Improvement, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the first day of Oct., 1828.

Maine	\$11,724 22	Tennessee	4,206 00
Massachu's	104,942 46	Ohio	399,159 03
Connecticut	2,069 97	Indiana	108,623 88
Rhode Island	195 19	Mississippi	49,385 52
N. York	68,148 45	Illinois	8,000 00
Pennsylv'a	39,728 32	Alabama	81,762 98
Delaware	307,104 01	Missouri	22,702 24
Maryland	10,000 00	Arkansas	44,690 74
Virginia	150,000 00	Michigan	48,607 95
N. Carolina	1,000 00	Florida	78,902 91
Kentucky	90,000 00		
Road from Cumberland to the Ohio,	21,662,245 75		
Continuation of the Cumberland Road, 453,547 56			
Repairs of the Cumberland Road,	55,510 00		
Road from Nashville to Natchez, Road from Wheeling to the Mississippi river,		5,000 00	
Road from Missouri to N. Mexico, Road from Mississippi to the State of Ohio,		10,000 00	
Road from Georgia to N. Orleans, Roads from Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia,		50,000 00	
Road from Nashville to N. Orleans, Surveys of Roads and Canals,		5,639 55	
Surveys, Maps and charts of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers,		5,500 00	
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers,		15,000 00	
Military Roads,		7,920 00	
Surveys of the water course of the Mississippi River,		165,681 49	
Road through the Creek Nation, Opening of the old Natchez road, Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware Bay,		4,186 24	
		103,409 72	
		10,218 43	
		11,122 04	
		5,621 01	
		5,050 00	
		5,000 00	
Total,		\$4,179,549 06	

Nassau Hall.—A correspondent of Poulson's Advertiser remarks that it is nearly one hundred years since the spire of Nassau Hall in Princeton glittered in the sun beams—and yet no instance of death has been known to occur among the students while connected with the college: not a student lies buried in the church yard.

Eccentric Liberality.—Some individual in Massachusetts who chooses to remain *iniquito*, has sent to the address of our public treasury, a box containing two hundred and fifty *Family Prayer Books*, with a request that the same may be distributed "among all the members of Government and Courts of Justice." He states that the donation is intended for good, and to encourage pure religion. The donor enclosed to the Treasurer, money to pay the expense of transportation, asking him to appropriate the surplus, if any, for the relief of some distressed object.

Religious Register.

There are now *20* persons in the Almshouse. *20* persons, have, it is believed, been reduced to pauperism by the disease. The residue are *10* blind, *10* maimed, *10* sickly and superannuated persons.

The Tread Mill proves effective in keeping able bodied vagrants out of the Almshouse in the summer season.—The inmates of the establishment are *real* objects of charity, though the

great majority have been brought to their present condition, principally through their own misconduct.

Phila. Gaz.

Lotteries.—A resolution was offered in the New York Assembly on Monday, by Mr. Hubbell, "that the Governor of that state inform the Governors of other states, that Lotteries will cease in 1835; and request them to endeavor to bring them to a close in their respective states." He supported the resolution with some remarks. Adopted.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The 'United Service Journal' for March, contains a list of Vessels belonging to the Royal Navy, which have been lost since the accession of George IV. to the British Throne in 1820.—They are, in all, twenty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and sixty-one guns. Many of the crews were totally lost, though we are not able to state precisely the number.

Non existence of Hereditary Disorders.—A recent work, by Dr. P. I. Mongelliez, of Paris, as reported in the 'Bulletin Universel,' contains some important views on the subject of hereditary disorders; such as consumption, scrofula, gout, gravel, madness, &c. The author shows that the opinion that these and various affections are hereditary, rests on very slight foundation; and he maintains, in short, that there are strictly speaking, no hereditary maladies, but only hereditary dispositions to contract maladies; and that, by proper precautions, individuals born of parents subject to any of the maladies mentioned, may be secured from being themselves affected by them. The importance of this view of a subject on which there exists so many pernicious prejudices, and on which the fatality is sometimes so great as to cause the neglect of remedies that might be efficacious, is obvious.

N. Y. Courier.

It appears by the New-York papers, that Jurors in that state are compelled to serve *without pay*. In Ohio, Jurors were formerly paid fifty cents for each verdict; but as that mode operated unequally, in consequence of some causes occupying three or four days, and at other times three or four would be disposed of in one day, the law has been modified, and now allows each Juror one dollar per day for their services, which is paid out of the county treasury, where it must be refunded by the losing party paying \$6 25, in each case.

Ohio paper.

French Claims.—We learn from the Eastern Argus that a memorial signed by a very large number of merchants and other citizens of Portland, for claims on France, has been forwarded to the President of the U. States, expressing a desire for the appointment of a special mission to France, to revive the demand of an immediate adjustment and remuneration of the claims of our merchants upon the Government of that country, for the losses they have sustained by depredations on their commerce.

From the Montgomery (Alabama) Journal.

The Creek Indians.—Colonel John Cromwell, the late Agent in the Creek Nation, we are authorized to say, has been directed to remove his Agency west of the Mississippi, to the country allotted to the emigrating Indians.—He has very lately returned from Washington City, and has, we understand, a talk from the Executive to the Creeks. *The President tells them that as Agency will no longer be retained in their present location; that it is his wish they should remove, and his determination to have their lands surveyed; that inasmuch as the State of Alabama has extended her jurisdiction over them, they will be thrown without the protection of the Federal Government, and that the only course left to be pursued for them to remove. He also informs them, that such as are disposed to remain, shall have a strip of land set apart for them, but that they will be subject to the jurisdiction of that state in which the land may lie, but that such as remove will have continued to them the protection of the Government.* Capt. Walker, from whom we derive this information, further informs us, that a meeting of the Indians was to be held on the 28th ult. for the purpose of deciding on the President's instructions.—Capt W. thinks they will emigrate.

masse, and that they will never plant another crop in their present country. He further states, that the extension of jurisdiction over them has had a most salutary effect, and that previous to the arrival of Col. Crowell 1000 had enlisted. Thus we are in a fair way of speedily acquiring the Indian country, the acquisition of which promises the greatest advantages to Montgomery.

Montross, (Susquehanna Co.) Penn. May 15.

Wild Pigeons.—We have never before witnessed such multitudes of wild pigeons as have appeared amongst us the present season. Flocks extending miles in length have many days been seen passing over the hills, and presenting a novel and interesting appearance. But what is most extraordinary, and causes us now to notice them, is their encampment about ten miles from this place, in a S. W. direction, where they have built their nests and are raising their young. This encampment is upwards of nine miles in length and four in breadth—the lines regular and straight—within which there is scarcely a tree, large or small, that is not covered with nests. They cause such a constant roaring by the flapping of their wings, that persons on going into the encampment have great difficulty in hearing each other speak. Every thing throughout their camp appears to be conducted in the most perfect order. They take their turns regularly in setting and feeding their young; and when any of them are killed upon their nests by the sportsmen, others immediately supply their places.—We are inclined to believe that they have in part adopted Mr. "Owen's Community System," as the whole appears to be a "common stock business."

The Squabs, as the young are called, are now sufficiently large to be considered by Epicures better for a rich dish than the old ones—and they are "being" caught and carried off by wagon loads.

We regret to say that the number of criminals in the Maryland penitentiary is increasing. So many were never before except once, confined as now. A considerable portion of the late receptions are of old rogues, released from other institutions, our police having an admirable tact concerning such. But the prisoners do much more than defray the cost of their safe-keeping. Among other things about 10,000 yards of strong plaids and stripes are woven weekly. The demand for these goods, because of their unvarying good quality, is greatly increasing; and though so large is the manufacture, the stock on hand is quite small.

Niles.

At a numerous meeting of Catholics in Dublin it was unanimously resolved that they should be requested not to illuminate in consequence of the emancipation bill being passed. The proceedings were published in a handbill, which advised the Catholics not to profane the great event by a celebration which could not add to the real triumph of Ireland, and might give unnecessary pain to those to whom it was their duty to render immediate and lasting reconciliation. All distinctions of sect and party are at an end; we are now one people.

Ireland.—The latest accounts from Ireland concur in representing the great benefits that, even at this early period, have accrued to that long afflicted country, from the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. The Papists evince no indecent exultation on the occasion; the protestants no abject despondency; but both parties seem inclined to co-operate with each other in the promotion of a general good will and toleration. Meanwhile, numerous commercial speculations wait only till the country shall have settled down into a firm, decided, and permanent tranquility.—Confidence has already extended itself more or less among all classes of the community; and many, distinguished by the strong violence of their ultra-Protestantism, have, now that the great question is settled, confessed that they had been mistaken in their opinion.

The scarcity of corn begins to be felt in a deplorable manner in several provinces of the Ottoman Empire.—The blockade of the Dardanelles produces the fatal effects which the enemy expected, particularly in Macedonia, and the appearance of some Russian vessels off the Gulf of Thessalonica, which capture all vessels with provisions, adds to the distress of all these countries.

Wanted Immediately,
TWO APPRENTICES
TO THE
COACH-SMITH Business.
JOHN B. CLARK.
Gettysburg, May 12. 3t

Wanted Immediately,
4 OR 5 JOURNEYMEN
CARPENTERS,
TO whom generous wages and constant employment will be given.
NICHOLAS PEARSE.
Chambersburg, May 12. 3t

NOTICE.
THE Notes given at the Vendue of the effects of JACOB REMMEL, deceased, have become due. Those, therefore, who know themselves to be indebted in this way, or by Book Account, are desired to pay the same without delay—as further indulgence cannot be given.
G. COWNOVER, Adm'r.
May 12. 3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN MAJOR, late of Menallen township, deceased, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment, to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of July next: and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, for settlement.
JAMES MAJOR, Adm'r.
May 12. 4t

LOOK AT THIS!
"He who will not venture to be RICH, deserves to be POOR."
The Union Canal Lottery,
Class No. 5, for 1829.
Will be drawn next Friday week, 22d May.
A few dollars invested may yield a handsome interest.
60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.
HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize	of	\$10,000
1 do.	of	5,000
1 do.	of	3,000
1 do.	of	2,845
10 do.	of	1,000
10 do.	of	500
10 do.	of	300
20 do.	of	200
30 do.	of	100
51 do.	of	90
51 do.	of	80
51 do.	of	60
51 do.	of	50
51 do.	of	50
102 do.	of	30
204 do.	of	20
1020 do.	of	10
11475 do.	of	5

13,395 prizes, am'tg to \$136,880
Whole Tickets \$5 00 | Quarters, 1 25
Half, 2 50 | Eighths, 62 1/2
For sale in the greatest variety of Numbers, at
MILL'S Grocery Store,
S. Baltimore-street, opposite J. Gourley's.
Gettysburg, May 12. 1d

DIVIDEND.
BANK OF GETTYSBURG,
May 5th, 1829.
THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of
2 1/2 PER CENT.
for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal Representatives, on or after Monday the 11th inst.
By Order,
J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Gettysburg and Petersburg
TURNPIKE COMPANY.
THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of said Company—payable on or after the 1st of June.
WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.
May 4. 3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DOCT. THOMAS B. COFFIN, late of Menallen township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the 1st of July next: and those who have claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, before that day.
C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.
May 5. 4t

DR. SMYSER,
HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. Paxton, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in SURGERY can be exhibited.
March 12. 1f

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday the 25th day of May inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.
A Tract of Patented Land,
CONTAINING
190 ACRES,
adjoining land of James McCleary, Abraham Scott and others, whereon are erected a good 2 story House, part log and part stone, and a brick bank Barn. The land is in high cultivation, and equal to any in the neighborhood, and is well watered—and a good proportion of Timber. Terms of sale will be one-half in hand, and the rest in six annual payments without interest.
JACOB BOSSERMAN.
May 5. 1t

Rochdale Factory.
THE Subscribers return thanks to their Friends and the Public for their very liberal encouragement heretofore—and hope, by a continued exertion to please, to be able to give general satisfaction. For the convenience of those at a distance, WOOL to be CARDED, or Manufactured into Cloth, Cassinet, Blanketing, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—At the house of Francis Spalding, Monocacy Bridge; Sebastian Sultzer's, Taneytown; Abraham Null's Mill, Monocacy; Sterling Galt's, Piney Creek; Black's Mill, Rock Creek; Mr. Black's, Two Taverns; James Gourley's, Gettysburg; and Christian Harbaugh's, Harbaugh's Valley: where it will be called for, once in two weeks, and returned when finished—commencing on the third Monday of May.
To prevent mistakes, written directions must be attached to all work left at any of the above places. Price of Carding, 5 cents. cash, per pound.
WM. GREASON & SON.
May 5. 3t

CONOWAGO
Woollen Factory.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and former customers for past favors, and informs them and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the
Manufacturing Business,
in all its various branches, at the old stand, in Franklin township—where he is prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms.
Wool, Cloth, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—Wm. Gillespie's Tavern, Gettysburg; Isaac Miller's, tanner, in Straban township; Jacob Grass' Tavern, Hunterstown; and at Wm. Wertz's Tavern—once every two weeks, on Thursday, commencing on the 14th of May—and returned as soon as finished.
He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT MORRISON.
May 5. 1f

Turnpike Election.
THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers and other officers to conduct the affairs of the company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Haefler, in Abbotstown, on the 4th Tuesday of May inst., (26th) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. EICHELBERGER, Sec'y.
May 5. 1t

DAVID HEAGY,
CABINET MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the
MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK
made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of
FURNITURE
ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.
All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.
As it is well known he is prepared for making
COFFINS,
a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.
He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.
March 24. 1f

GEORGE ARMOR,
TAILOR,
RETURNS his thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received; and informs them, that he still continues to carry on his business, at the Old Stand. As he receives the FASHIONS regularly from the Cities, he will be able to execute his work in the most fashionable manner. ALL kinds of
Country Produce
will be received in payment for work, at the highest market price.
Gettysburg, April 28. 1f

DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between GALLOWAY and M'CREARY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the first day of July next. The Saddling will now be carried on by Mr. M'Creary, at the old Stand.
JOHN GALLOWAY,
DAVID M'CREARY.
April 17, 1829. 1f

DAVID M'CREARY
Saddle, Bridle and Harness-
maker,
RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. GALLOWAY—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.
April 28. 1f

New & Cheap
STORE.
D. COMFORT,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from the City, and is now opening, in the Corner room formerly occupied by John Hersh, Jr. as a Drug Store, next door to Mrs. M. Winrott's Tavern,
A New and Elegant Assortment of Seasonable Goods,
comprising a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND LIQUORS,
Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware,
Also, an assortment of
LEGHORN BONNETS,
With almost every other article in his line of business. The above Goods have been purchased entirely for Cash, and selected with care—and will be sold at a very reduced price for CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.
The Public are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves—when they may rest assured of having Goods offered them as cheap as they can possibly be had any where.
Gettysburg, April 28. 1f

Fresh Goods.
WM. E. CAMP & CO.
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with as
Beautiful and Cheap an Assortment of GOODS,
as was ever brought to Gettysburg.—As they intend doing principally a CASH business, they are determined to sell Goods lower than they have ever been sold in the place, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. Their stock comprises almost every article of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, China, Glass, & Queensware.
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GROCERIES,
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N. B. As I have formed a Partnership, it is necessary that my Books should be closed: Therefore, I earnestly request all those indebted by Book Account, to call and settle the same by Note or otherwise—and those indebted by Bond or Note, to call and discharge the same shortly.
WILLIAM E. CAMP.
Gettysburg, April 14. 1f

MIDDLE-CREEK
FACTORY.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have rented from the Rev. D. Pfoutz, the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle-Creek—where they will Manufacture Wool into
Cloths, Cassinets, Linseys & Flannels,
at prices to suit the times. As the Factory will be put into complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done with the greatest promptitude, and in the neatest manner.
For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received at the following places, after the 10th of May, viz.:
Mr. Ash's Tavern, and Mr. Camp's Store, in Gettysburg; Mr. Swope's Tavern, in Bonaughtown; Mr. Black's at the Two Taverns; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek; Mr. Flaut's Store, in Priscillaville; John Eicker's Mill, on Tom's-creek; Joshua Delaplaine's Tavern near Taney-Town; D. Sell's Mill, on Monocacy; Crab's Mill, on Tom's-creek; and at Isaac Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg—Where they will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.
N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.
Price of Carding, 5 cents. cash, per lb.
SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID PFOUTZ, Jr.
April 14. 1f

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of
CUT & SMOOTH RIFLES,
Which he can sell VERY LOW.
Feb. 10. 1f

NOTICE.
THE next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, will convene in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 21st of May instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and be opened with a sermon. The Permanent Clerk, the Rev. Dr. McDowell, will attend in the Assembly room on that day, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M. and the members elect are requested to hand their commissions to him; that he may examine them; and thus expedite the business of the Assembly.
EZRA STILES ELY,
Stated Clerk of the Assembly.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1829.

Drawing on the 3d of June.
Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 28.
Maryland State Lottery,
No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the
ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,
by which the holder of two Tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three—and in same proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.
HIGHEST PRIZE,
10,000 DOLLARS!
BRILLIANT LIST:
1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 " 2,000 is 2,000
2 " 1,000 is 2,000
2 " 500 is 1,000
10 " 100 is 1,000
20 " 50 is 1,000
50 " 20 is 1,000
100 " 10 is 1,000
200 " 5 is 1,000
1000 " 4 is 40,000

10386 prizes, amounting to \$60,000
Not One Blank to a Prize—The whole payable in CASH, and which, as usual at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1 00
Halves, 2 | Eighths, 50
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
COHEN'S OFFICE.
No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,
Where the two great Capital prizes of One Hundred Thousand Dollars each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.
Orders either by mail, post paid, or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. L. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.
The Register, containing the official list, will be forwarded immediately after the Drawing, to those who may request it.
Baltimore, April 28. 1f

NOTICE.
TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, to wit:
The account of Dr. Charles Blish and Thos. Wierman, Executors of the estate of John M'Creary, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Thomas Pearson, deceased.
The account of Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors of the estate of John M'Creary, deceased.
The account of Jacob Cassatt and John Brinkerhoff, administrators of the estate of Robert Wilson, deceased.
The account of Jacob Cassatt, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Margaret Williamson, deceased.
The account of Jacob Hanes, Administrator of the estate of Conrad Hanes, deceased.
The account of Jacob Keller, Esq. Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Spittler, deceased.
The final account of Rosanna Willet, Executrix of the estate of Jacob Willet, deceased.
The account of John L. Fuller, one of the Executors of the estate of Lawrence Enholm, deceased.
The account of Samuel Fahnestock, Administrator of the estate of Peter Lahn, deceased.
The account of David White, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Richard Kitchen, deceased.
The final account of Michael Saltz-giver and Catharine his wife, late Catharine Weaver, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased.
The account of Wm. Gilliland, Esq. one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Gilliland, deceased.
The final account of Jacob Weaver, one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased.
The account of Isaac Wierman, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Jacob Widow, deceased.
The account of Francis Koch, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph Koch, deceased.
The account of Christian Erisman, Administrator of the estate of John Erisman, deceased.
The account of Samuel B. Wright, Administrator of the estate of James Long, deceased.
The account of Henry Bream, Executor of the estate of Henry Bream, deceased.
The account of C. F. Keener, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of George Joyce, deceased.
The further account of James Stehly, one of the Executors of the estate of Joseph Stehly, deceased.
The further account of Joseph Orndorff and John Baumgardner, Esq. Executors of the estate of Peter Orndorff, deceased.
The account of David Deardorff, one of the Administrators of the estate of George Biesecker, deceased.
The account of Wm. McCurdy, Administrator of the estate of Barnabas M'Sherry, deceased.
The further account of Andrew Polly and George Trostle, Administrators of the estate of Andrew Polly, deceased.
The account of Henry Weldy, Administrator of the estate of Mary Zimmerman, deceased.
The account of John Wright and Wm. Rex, Executors of the estate of Margaret Sillicks, deceased.
The account of Andrew Brough and Abraham Trostle, Executors of the estate of Jacob Brough, deceased.
The account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Joseph Eck, deceased.
The account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Eck, deceased.
The further account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Slagle, deceased.
The account of Michael Phillips, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Phillips, deceased.
The further account of Jesse Comly, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Greist, deceased.
ALSO
The Guardianship account of Geo. Guinn, Executor of David Hower, sen. deceased, who was guardian of the minor children of John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.
GEORGE ZIEGLER, Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1829. 1f

NOTICE.
WHEREAS the subscriber gave a Bond to Wm. Greason, which was due and payable on the 1st of April, 1829, for the sum of \$100: and as the same has not been called for, and the subscriber is ready to pay the same, he hereby gives notice that he will not pay any interest thereon.
CHRISTIAN CASHMAN.
May 5. 3t



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, MAY 27.

The contemplated Jackson Republican meeting, on the subject of the next Governor, which was to have been held on Saturday last, we believe, failed through the want of materials to constitute a meeting. The fact that Gov. Shulze has declined being a candidate, we expect, operated as a "dampener" upon those who were disaffected with the late nomination—and given a check to opposition, in this county.

"SENTINEL" OFFICE, May 26.

I feel it my duty to assert, that the Editor of the "Republican Compiler" has, this morning, acted in a manner inconsistent with the character of an Editor and a gentleman. The facts are these:

Mr. Lefever has been in the habit of printing his papers early on Tuesday morning, although purporting to be published on Wednesday. I was in the same habit some time since—but have for a few months past not printed until later in the day. We have both been in the habit of furnishing our subscribers, with our papers, in anticipation of the set-forth day of publication. I have regularly sent for and obtained the "Compiler" on the morning of Tuesday—and Mr. Lefever obtained mine about noon. This morning, according to my usual custom, I sent for the paper, but the lad I sent, returned *without it*—informing me that Mr. Lefever had charged me with acting *unfairly*.—I immediately despatched a note to Mr. Lefever, requesting an explanation. He pleaded want of time to answer me officially—but told the lad, that what he meant, was—that it was not fair in me to copy from *his* paper any article, into *mine*, purporting to be published upon the same day—in short, that I had no right to publish in mine any thing I might receive before its publication, because, forsooth, it was contained in a paper which had "Wednesday" at its head, although it had been received by me on Tuesday.—This flimsy pretext was far from being satisfactory to me—and, as a subscriber to the "Compiler," and being in the habit of receiving it on Tuesday morning, and knowing it to be already printed, I sent one of my lads, with a regular demand, for the paper. Mr. Lefever said I should *not have it*; that Wednesday was his day of publication. Knowing that he had a right to make a general regulation of that kind, I determined to ascertain whether it was a general one, or only relating to myself. I accordingly requested a friend of mine, who is a subscriber to the "Compiler," to send for his paper to that office. It was *furnished without hesitation*! So that the regulation of Mr. Lefever only extended to the Editor of the "Sentinel," to whom, as a brother Editor, courtesy in such matters was due—if at all.

The whole matter leads me irresistibly to the conclusion—that Mr. Lefever has, by such conduct, descended beneath that courteous and gentlemanly conduct which ought to characterize the Editor of a Public Journal.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

The Editor of the Compiler is, this morning, still laboring in his vocation—of endeavoring to prove that there is no obligation to *respect the Sabbath*; and says he has perused several volumes of "The Reformer." We do not wonder that he has come to the above conclusion—when such publications as "The Reformer" are his *text-books*.—What good can you do society, Mr. Lefever, by endeavoring to destroy the obligation of a Sabbath?

COMMUNICATED.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT GETTYSBURG.

During the last week, the meeting of the Directors, and examination of the Students, took place.

The commencement speeches of the senior class, consisting of eight members, were delivered on Wednesday, in the English and German languages.

During the last six months, application has been made to the Professor for thirty Ministers, from vacant Churches in different sections of the United States. Of the present senior class, three are destined for the Carolinas, two have accepted invitations from Maryland, and three from Pennsylvania. Twelve students have been heard from, who intend to enter next session; so that the whole number of students, which, during the last session, amounted to 24, will be increased in the course of the summer.

The prospects for the establishment of the second Professorship, appear to be very encouraging. Professor Schmuicker reported to the Board, that he had recently spent two weeks in Philadelphia and one in New York, and obtained subscriptions for this purpose to the amount of \$3000. Two thousand dollars had previously been subscribed by twenty individuals, who had voluntarily sent in their names; and the Board, at this meeting, appointed the following gentlemen as agents to complete the \$10,000 during this summer.

Rev. Dr. SCHMUICKER, in conjunction with Rev. Mr. KURTZ, for Washington County, Md.; and the former, together with Rev. Mr. SCHAEFER, for Frederick City; Rev. Mr. KURTZ, for Winchester; and, in conjunction with Rev. Mr. MORRIS, for Baltimore; Rev. Mr. EICHELBERGER, Virginia; Rev. Mr. BAUGHER, a member of the late senior class, for Frederick County, Md.

From these arrangements, there is reason to expect, that, at their next meeting, the Board will feel authorized to proceed to the election of a second Professor. The "Education and Missionary Society" of the Synod of Maryland and Virginia, have supported several indigent students, and others have received aid from the American Education Society. Professor SCHMUICKER paid to the Board the second installment of \$100, for his scholarship; and the Rev. Mr. KURTZ, who rendered such signal services to this Institution by his labors in Europe, has also encouraged his congregation in Hagerstown to establish a Scholarship by the donation of \$1000, of which \$400 are already collected.

The Board also appointed a committee to procure drafts of several of the most approved Seminary Edifices of the United States, in order that they may be prepared to proceed with their buildings, so soon as the state of the funds will permit.

Appointments by the Governor.

Frederick Eichelberger, Esq. Register of York county, in the room of Jacob B. Wentz, removed.

Peter Guinner, Prothonotary of Bucks County, in the room of J. S. Lenezet, removed.

Eli Kitchen, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions.

W. H. Rowland, Register and Recorder, in the place of Samuel Smith, removed.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

Pennsylvania Politics.—It seems to us as utterly ridiculous as any thing we have witnessed in politics, or read of in knight errantry, to keep up a noisy clamor, such as continually characterizes the Reporter, Philadelphia Sentinel, and other kindred prints, about Mr. Wolf's nomination for governor, and Gov. Shulze's friends as the persons most opposed to that nomination. It is hard to discover the object of these brawlers, if it be not to earn the exclusive favor and patronage of Gov. Wolf. He will do well to scan closely their motives. He can have little difficulty in anticipating the treatment he will receive at their hands, if he does not in all things obey their behests or fill their maws with office to the full extent of their power. Their faithlessness and ingratitude to Gov. Shulze constitute an unerring key to their characters. He had better, therefore, as there will be opposition to his election, look for future friends, when need may press him for friends, among other stuff than such as they exhibit. *Governor Shulze, we have taken the trouble to inform ourselves, will not be an opposing candidate. We may safely be believed in this; and no other man in the commonwealth can make an effectual opposition to Mr. Wolf.*

LANCASTER, May 22.

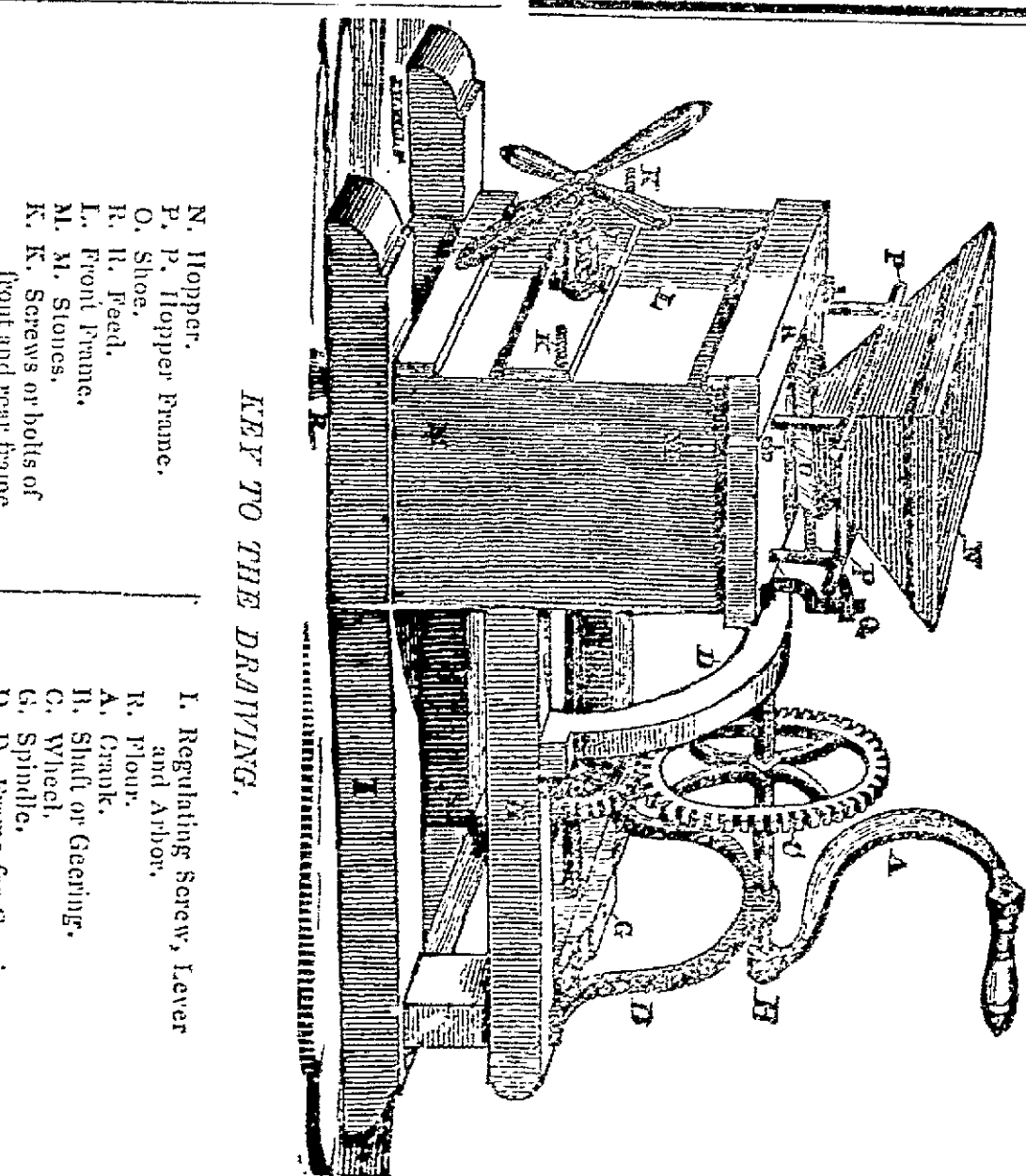
On the afternoon of Tuesday last, we were visited with a violent gust of rain and hail. In the city a number of panes of glass were broken, and the fruit trees considerably injured. In the country, six barns, we understand, were consumed by lightning; several Mill-dams destroyed, and one or two mill houses injured. The Conestoga rose with great rapidity, and several arks and rafts from near Safe Harbor, were carried down the Susquehanna—their fate not yet ascertained. The works of the Navigation Company ceased without

injury, except the carrying away of a small bridge, on the tow path, near Miley's Mill. A bridge built by the township, a few rods above, was first swept off, and some logs which had been floated up to Miley's Saw Mill, were carried down against the tow path bridge, and were, it is stated, the cause of its being swept off.

The case of Gov. Houston of Tennessee, is most extraordinary. He was yet comparatively a young man, not, we presume, exceeding 25—of a noble and commanding figure, uncommonly handsome, sprightly, and of a gay and social disposition. Though not very learned or profound, he was a bold animated speaker. His conduct in the Indian war under General Jackson had raised him to distinction. Called by the voice of the People from Congress to the elevated and dignified station of Governor of Tennessee, it seemed as if nothing, but a wife, to ensure his domestic bliss, and to share his honors, was necessary to perfect happiness, as human nature is capable of enjoying. He leads to the altar a woman lovely to the eye.—Suddenly we behold him plunged deep in woe—speaking of his wretched condition. He resigns the high place he held, and rushes, like Timon, from civilized society—and seeks oblivion in the wilds of the Savage.

Gov. Houston.—P. S. The last Richmond Enquirer, just received, says "The rumors about Governor Houston, are of too unpleasant a description to be repeated. They relate to domestic misfortunes. He has not only resigned the Governor's chair of Tennessee—but abandoned the state, and forever!" What can it be? Do write us. Curiosity is on tip-toe—do let us into the secret. *Village Record.*

The Convention which is to assemble at Richmond, in October next, for the purpose of revising the Constitution of Virginia, will probably be one of the ablest bodies that has ever been called together in this country since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. James Madison, James Monroe, Chief Justice Marshall, Gen. B. Taylor, Chapman Johnson, & Philip Dodridge, will be among the number of its members. The people of Virginia might, with great safety, confide the revision of their constitution to these men alone, or even to the three first named of them. *Torch Light.*



HARRIS & WILSON'S Patent Perpendicular GRIST MILL.

THE Proprietors of this new Improvement and highly valued article, have the satisfaction to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have lately put into successful operation one of the above named Mills—and, with perfect confidence in its utility, and great advantage over any mill now in use, they recommend it to Manufacturers for all species of grinding.

Applications for Mills or Rights, to be made to the Proprietors in Gettysburg, or to Joseph Hanky, corner of Howard and Franklin streets, Baltimore—who will furnish at the shortest notice Mills which he will warrant to grind from two to eight bushels per hour.

DAVID GARVIN, WILLIAM GARVIN, Gettysburg, May 26.

N. B. Mr. Hanky will furnish Carvass Straps, which are warranted superior to any ever offered to the Public, for driving all kinds of Machinery.—He will also furnish French Burr Mills.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Charles A. Davis, Mr. John Sadler, to Miss Rachel Deatrick, both of Tyrone township.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. Michael Carl, of Berwick township, Adams county, to Miss Mary Ann Barnitz, of York county.

At Baltimore, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Duncan, Mr. Alexander Walters, to Miss Margaret E. Wattle, daughter of Mr. James Wattle—both of that city.

DIED.

On Thursday evening last, after a long illness, Mr. JACOB SHREEDER, of this place, aged about 44 years.

On Friday last, Miss CATHERINE WENSTER, of Huntington township, at advanced age.

The venerable and illustrious JOHN JAY—the author of the good old Constitution of the State of New York—formerly Chief Justice of the U. States, Minister of the U. States, both to England and France, and subsequently Governor of New York, died on the 19th inst. at his seat in Westchester, N. Y. aged 85 years.



NEWEST FASHIONS!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

LAOIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

which are all made of the best materials, and the newest fashions—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce.

N. B. The Subscriber still continues to Manufacture Boots & Shoes, at his Old Stand in West York-street, nearly opposite the Indian King Tavern—where he will use every exertion to satisfy those that will favor him with their patronage.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

May 26.

THE Philadelphia Souvenir.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Embellished with twenty elegant quarto copperplate Engravings of remarkable views, celebrated persons, and quarterly plates of the Fashions.

THE publisher deems it advisable at the commencement of the New Year, to return his thanks to his patrons for the favors already bestowed, and informs them & the public, that he enters upon his duties with renewed prospects of rendering it still more interesting than at any former period—he has completed his arrangements, and is now in the receipt by every packet which arrives here or at New York from England, of the most interesting periodicals, from which he will be able to furnish his readers with the latest literary productions of merit, instead of receiving them second hand from publications in this country—for those who attach an importance to the Proteus changes of fashion, he has been induced to add La Belle Assemblee, which is believed by the gay world, to hold the "mirror up to nature," and which will enable him to present them with the earliest notice of all changes in taste and fashion which are constantly taking place, and from it select the elegant engravings with which it is adorned to grace the pages of the Souvenir quarterly—in short no expense has been spared that will be likely to add to the value of our publication. But whilst our attention is thus directed to what transpires in Europe, it shall not permit us to neglect *native merit*—and we shall freely select from American publications what seems adapted to our purpose—and last, but not least, we have succeeded in enlisting in our interest many valuable correspondents, both in this country and in Europe, whose productions would do credit to any publication, and were we at liberty to give their names to the public, would add lustre to any work to which they were attached—in short no exertion will be spared to render "The Souvenir," in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of Miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on its moral tendency, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue.

A portion of the contents will be as follows:

I.—Tales, original and selected; Essays, moral, humorous and scientific; Poetry, original and selected from the best American and Foreign literary publications; Biographical Sketches of distinguished persons, male and female; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. The original matter necessary for this department of our paper will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public through the medium of their literary productions.

II.—The Toilet.—In addition to the usual literary matter contained in similar publications, the proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular series, once in each quarter, places of fashionable resort, sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.

III.—Miscellany.—Interesting items of intelligence, foreign and domestic, occurrences, Deaths, Marriages, &c.

IV.—Engravings.—In each quarter the Souvenir will be embellished with four splendid quarto copperplate engravings of remarkable American or European scenery—or portraits of distinguished characters—also one plate of the latest fashions, which will be sent colored, free of charge, to those who comply with the terms of subscription, of payment in advance.

Each subscriber will thus be furnished quarterly with 20 superior copperplate engravings; the price of which if purchased singly would be more than double the annual cost of the entire work.

V.—Editor's Department.—Notice of passing events, the drama, new publications, criticisms, reviews, &c. &c.

TERMS.—The Souvenir will be published every Wednesday, and forwarded to subscribers out of the city by mail or otherwise as may be directed—each number will contain eight closely printed pages and be decorated with appropriate embellishments in addition to the above engravings.

Price of subscription Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—for four copies Eleven Dollars—for ten copies Twenty-five dollars, and at the same rate for a larger number—in all cases in advance, which entitles them to colored plates of fashions.

Subscriptions to commence and end in January or July in each year—a few copies may be had from the commencement of the work, if applied for soon. PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

Philadelphia, May 1829.

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribed on the lists of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of a nation, which will require particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands."

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

When we first presented to our readers the Address of the present President of the United States, on taking the oath of office, we took no exception to it, except to that part which is contained in the above paragraph, and upon that part we were willing to put the most favorable construction, unless obliged, in the sequel, to judge of it differently.

We felt a sincere and anxious desire that the measures of this Administration should be such as we could conscientiously approve. We clung with tenacity to the hope that the President would rise superior to his partizans, and establish, by the tenor of his acts, no less liberal than wise, a title to the respect and affection of the whole People. We hoped that his Administration would have literally embodied the idea of a Patriot President, conveyed in the celebrated Letter of General Jackson to President Monroe, on the accession of the latter to the Presidency. We hoped, above all, that, without being insensible to the claims of his friends, he would have tolerated in practice that freedom of opinion which is, in theory, the birth-right of every American, and which is besides secured to every citizen by the fundamental law of the land.

In these hopes and anticipations we have been grievously and painfully disappointed.

By the manner in which the power of appointment has been exercised, this Administration has assumed a character directly the reverse of what we had a right to expect from the recorded opinion and principles of the President Elect. Passing by the selection of his Cabinet Ministers, we have seen a host of officers unceremoniously driven from employments which they had faithfully discharged, to make vacancies for another host, most of which had no other recommendations for office but their reckless party violence and undaunted and irrepressible importunity.

So remarkable has been this inconsistency of action, on the part of the Executive, with the recorded opinions of General Jackson, that the suspicion forces itself upon the unwilling mind, that the President of the United States is, in this changed state of things, scarcely a free agent. People begin to believe that he has been ruled, against his better judgment, by a combination of interest and prejudice, by which he has been surrounded from the moment of reaching the Seat of Government. The destinies of the country, it is feared by many, are not in fact in the hands of General Jackson, whose conciliatory personal deportment is supposed to represent his personal dispositions, so much as of an invisible and irresponsible authority which controls his will and rules his actions.

To such an extent does this impression prevail, that it has even been supposed, that the Inaugural Address of the President was the work of various hands, and that the paragraph above quoted was introduced, by some member of the Caucus which sat in counsel on the subject, as much for the purpose of pledging the President to a course of proscription, under the name of "reform," as to gratify the malignant temper, which too much distinguishes the caucus party, by its gratuitous reflections upon the late Administration. Such a construction we did not at first put upon this paragraph, nor could we admit it until we found it not only so construed by the organs of "the party," but approved by them in this sense being indicative of a commendable spirit. It is with the greatest reluctance that, thus instructed, we feel obliged to admit the bearing of this extract, besides its being utterly without precedent, to be liberal and harsh towards Gen. Jackson's predecessor, to a degree irreconcilable with the frank and courteous deportment which every one must have acknowledged in his personal intercourse with the President.

It is KING CAUCUS, and not President Jackson, whose spirit breathes in every line of this extract; whose hand is visible in every subsequent movement of the Executive; whose hateful influence and action are at work, spreading all around desolation and dismay.

It is under this influence, not "behind the throne," but figuratively speaking, all around and about it, omnipresent and omnipotent—that, upon the scene of correcting abuses, the most cruel oppression is ruthlessly wrought upon helpless families, whose heads are driven from customary employ, for no other reason but that,

happily, they were not active opponents of the late Administration. A course of proscription is thus established, which has no precedent in any Government on earth. Even in Turkey, when the Grand Vizier is strangled, (their mode of changing an Administration,) the subordinates are suffered to escape; and in the bloodiest sacrifices to successful rivalry, the mutes at least are spared. Such a thing was never heard of in the Government of England, (to whose monarchical authority our Republican patriarchs have been afraid that our Presidency too nearly approached,) or in the Government of France, or indeed in the Government of any Christian country, as the secondary officers and clerks in public offices being driven from office, in any revolution of parties. The only ground of such removals, which can be admitted to be tenable, is that the political power of a Government should properly be under the control of those who administer it. Such was the limit of the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, which has been quoted to justify the proscription, and no one can produce his authority for the conversion of the power of appointment into the means of oppression and persecution for opinion's sake. The manner in which this power has been used, since the commencement of the new dynasty, subjects the Government to the reproach of exercising a despotism over opinion from which the most despotic of all the civilized Governments of the earth are free.

Nor is the effect of this high-handed exercise of power confined to those who are removed from office. No; its influence pervades all society. The very air we breathe is tainted with it. No man in office knows how long he will be safe, and all but the elect live in painful suspense. Their friends are afraid to hold communion with them, lest the fact of their doing so should be noted down and made a charge against them. Friendship has become indeed but a name; for, warned by example, you know not but the friend of to-day may become the accuser of to-morrow, pouring into the ear of King Caucus, as accusations of a damnable complexion, remarks and opinions casually elicited in the unrestrained and confiding freedom of social intercourse.

This, which is not too high-colored a picture of the state of things here, in Washington, is not, we fear, without its copy in every community throughout the land in which the Government of the U. States has offices to bestow, or offices which may be taken away.

Surely, in this state of things is portrayed a great moral evil.

And what good is to be accomplished by this system of denunciation, proscription, and persecution, which, under the name of "reform," is now in the full tide of experiment? Recurring to the portentous passage in the President's Message, in whose omens we were so slow to believe, it is "the correction of abuses that have brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections," &c. And how, let us ask, has the patronage of the Government, which lay comparatively unused in the hands of the late Administration, been employed by the present? In the first place, we answer, in pensioning out of the public purse, half a score or more of the most active of the electioneering printers on the side of the successful party; in paying out to mere partizans the public money, in the form of salaries, for value received, in political job-work; in "rewarding" some to-day, to stimulate others by the hope of like reward to-morrow. What more was this "reform" to effect? It was to restore the rightful course of appointment.

How has this been done? Has it been by appointing to all the Executive offices Members of Congress, (present or recent) and selecting for missions abroad persons in the same station of life? thus, again, rewarding public men for party services, not merely at the expense of the public purse, but directly, in the teeth of opinions solemnly avowed by General Jackson—showing, more conclusively than perhaps by any other test, how little influence his particular opinions have had upon the course of recent events under color of his administration.

Are these objects of sufficient importance to justify the relentless sacrifice of many useful and worthy men, and helpless families, to the Moloch of party? Is this the sort of "reform" which the People expected this Administration to introduce? Admitting to be true every thing false that was said against the late Administration, what did that Administration ever do, "to conflict with the freedom of elections," that bears any comparison with the lavish distribution, under this Administration, of the public offices, which seem to be considered the legitimate spoils of victory among the mere followers and adventurers, first enemies, but lastly parasites, of the successful Chief?

Nor is this all. The sanctuary of the Post Office, the depository of the con-

fidential intercourse & correspondence of the whole nation, has been invaded. The example set, in this City, of the removal of most unexceptionable persons, not merely the Chief, but the principal Clerks also, to make room for active partizans, seems like to be extensively followed elsewhere. The rumor goes, that already three hundred Postmasters have been removed! Nine times out of ten, we venture to assert, these removals have been, as in this City, contrary to the general public opinion, and contrary to the public interest, tried and faithful men having in many cases been removed to make room for brawling editors, and noisy demagogues, entitled, even less than they, to public confidence.

All these things we deeply deplore. We still live in the hope, however, that no general injury to the Republic will result from this system of individual proscription, but such as, at the end of four years, may be remedied, so far as concerns the general interest, by the force of public opinion, operating through the constitutional means of redress. *National Intelligencer.*

Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont, has been appointed Minister to Spain, in the place of Mr. Everett, recalled. Mr. Everett is a very able Minister, and faithful and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and there existed not the slightest pretext for his recall, upon grounds of public expediency. But a partizan was to be provided for, and that was reason enough with President Jackson for the change. Never before, under any administration, has there been such an extensive and wanton abuse of power. *Freedom.*

THE POOR OLD SOLDIERS!!

By the following order it will be seen that the benevolent and generous construction given to the pension law by the late Administration is annulled.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE.

March 17, 1829.

The regulations of the 26th of December last, by order of the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President of the United States, have been suspended. Persons, therefore, who may hereafter make application for pensions on account of Revolutionary services, under the several acts of Congress on the subject, will conform to the regulations which existed prior to the date above mentioned, and be subject to the same limitations and restrictions as existed previous to the adoption of the suspended regulations. *JAMES L. EDWARDS.*

STEAM-BOAT CASUALTIES.

Natchez, April 30.—The number of steam-boat accidents, during the present season, has been almost unparalleled: from what causes, we are unable to determine. The following is the most complete list of losses and damages that we have been able to procure.

1. *The Columbus*—near the mouth of the Ohio: boat and cargo entirely lost.
2. *Illinois*—between the mouth of the Ohio and St. Louis: boat and cargo entirely lost.
3. *Pilot*—in the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio.
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7. *Natchez*—at the mouth of False river.
8. *Belle Creole*—entirely lost.
9. *Hercules*—run down by a brig below New Orleans and entirely lost.
10. *General Carroll*—she recently run in contact with the Diana, and sunk in fifteen minutes—100 miles below Louisville: boat and cargo entirely lost.

The catalogue of partial losses is too extensive for detail. Some of the most serious are, the *Talma*, *Hibernia*, *Patriot*, *Brandywine*, and *Florida*. The *Talma* was discovered to be on fire, with 150 kegs of powder on board: she was scuttled and sunk before the flames reached it; and has been since raised. [Not a word is said about the crews and passengers.]

THE LATE EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN!

A letter from Madrid of the 2d of April states, that fresh shocks of an earthquake were felt on the 25th, 30th, and 31st of March. The latter, which took place in the night, spread terror and consternation through the city. If the accounts from Madrid, given in the French papers, be true, the effects of these earthquakes in Murcia have extended far beyond that province, and been attended with still more fatal disasters than on the spot itself. An earthquake, it was reported, had been submerged, though pains were taken to conceal that dreadful calamity, by which every family in the kingdom, and many in other lands, would be thrown into desolation; for that rich commercial city

comprised within its merchants individuals from almost every country on earth. The number of victims hitherto dug out of the ruins of the towns destroyed by the earthquake, amounts already to more than 3,000, and that of the persons wounded or mutilated, more than double that number. The houses destroyed are between 6 and 7,000. The wine and oil of last year are lost.

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The hill, along the face of which the canal extends, is blasted by kegs of

powder used at a blast, separating immense masses. The stone is lifted from the quarry by a crane worked by horses—it is run along to where it is needed, upon wooden rails; and laid in a perpendicular wall of fifty feet elevation by the same power, guided, indeed, by human ingenuity, which is no where in this case as conspicuously displayed as here. *Nat. Int.*

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

PITTSBURG, May 15.

It is said that the water will be let into the canal immediately, and probably get down to Alleghany town this day week. If there should be no accident, there will be then about fifty miles of the western division navigable, extending from Pittsburg up the borders of the Alleghany. We are informed, also, that during the month of June, the great tunnel will be completed, when the navigation will be opened entirely through to Blairsville.—"Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished." *Statesman.*

PERSIA.

Letters from Jassy state that there has been a great change in Persia; that the old king has abdicated the crown; that Abbas Mirza has taken the reins of government, and has declared war against Russia. It is reported that several English officers from the British army in India had entered the service of the Shah.

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The Rev. Mr. H. A. Muhlenburg, D. D. took leave of his congregation in Reading, a short time since, in a very eloquent and appropriate sermon, in which he stated that in the 26 years during which he had been pastor of the church, he had baptised 4000 persons—confirmed 1,900—married 1,200—and preached 800 funeral sermons.

FIRE.—The large College edifice of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 9th inst. From the particulars given in the Reporter, we extract the following:

The Law Library consisting of 600 volumes, was entirely lost. The Union Philosophical and Whig Societies lost the whole of their Libraries, amounting together to 1500 volumes of valuable well selected books, and also the whole of their furniture and papers. The Philosophical Apparatus of the University was saved with the exception of a few instruments. Several individuals connected with the institution sustained the loss of books and clothing to a considerable amount. Professor Mathews lost several hundred dollars in books and Philosophical Apparatus, together with his mathematical and scientific manuscripts, the fruits of the labor and study of many years. Professors Pratt and Simmonds were also sufferers. Fortunately no person sustained any serious bodily injury.

Thus in two brief hours the edifice which was the pride of the State and of the town, was reduced to a heap of ruins. The friends of the institution however are not discouraged. The Professors and Students entered upon their labors at the usual hours on Monday morning, in apartments in other buildings, which they will continue to occupy for the present, while the Trustees are using the means in their power to furnish another building. We understand that there was insurance in two offices to the amount of \$10,000. The first cost of the edifice was about \$29,000. The books and property destroyed were worth \$8 or 10,000 dollars, which we hope will be replaced by the generous friends of learning. The fire is supposed to have been accidentally communicated by a candle.

There has been a fire recently at Cincinnati, which destroyed from fifteen to twenty houses.

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribed on the lists of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of a nation; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands."

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

When we first presented to our readers the Address of the present President of the United States, to the People of the United States, on taking the oath of office, we took no exception to it, except to that part which is contained in the above paragraph, and upon that part we were willing to put the most favorable construction, unless obliged, in the sequel, to judge of it differently.

We felt a sincere and anxious desire that the measures of this Administration should be such as we could conscientiously approve. We clung with tenacity to the hope that the President would rise superior to his partisans, and establish, by the tenor of his acts, no less liberal than wise, a title to the respect and affection of the whole People. We hoped that his Administration would have literally embodied the idea of a Patriot President, conveyed in the celebrated Letter of General Jackson to President Monroe, on the accession of the latter to the Presidency. We hoped, above all, that, without being insensible to the claims of his friends, he would have tolerated in practice that freedom of opinion which is, in theory, the birth-right of every American, and which is besides secured to every citizen by the fundamental law of the land.

In these hopes and anticipations we have been grievously and painfully disappointed.

By the manner in which the power of appointment has been exercised, this Administration has assumed a character directly the reverse of what we had a right to expect from the recorded opinion and principles of the President Elect. Passing by the selection of his Cabinet Ministers, we have seen a host of officers unceremoniously driven from employments which they had faithfully discharged, to make vacancies for another host, most of which had no other recommendations for office but their reckless party violence and undaunted and irrepressible impetuosity.

So remarkable has been this inconsistency of action, on the part of the Executive, with the recorded opinions of General Jackson, that the suspicion forces itself upon the unwilling mind, that the President of the United States is, in this changed state of things, scarcely a free agent. People begin to believe that he has been ruled, against his better judgment, by a combination of interest and prejudice, by which he has been surrounded from the moment of reaching the Seat of Government.—The destinies of the country, it is feared by many, are not in fact in the hands of General Jackson, whose conciliatory personal deportment is supposed to represent his personal dispositions, so much as of an invisible and irresponsible authority which controls his will and rules his actions.

To such an extent does this impression prevail, that it has even been supposed, that the Inaugural Address of the President was the work of various hands, and that the paragraph above quoted was introduced, by some member of the Caucus which sat in counsel on the subject, as much for the purpose of pledging the President to a course of proscription, under the name of "reform," as to gratify the malignant temper, which too much distinguishes the caucus party, by its gratuitous reflections upon the late Administration.—Such a construction we did not at first put upon this paragraph, nor could we admit it until we found it not only so construed by the organs of "the party," but approved by them in this sense being indicative of a commendable spirit. It is with the greatest reluctance that, thus instructed, we feel obliged to admit the bearing of this extract, besides its being utterly without precedent, to be illiberal and harsh towards Gen. JACKSON's predecessor, to a degree irreconcilable with the frank and courteous deportment which every one must have acknowledged in his personal intercourse with the President.

It is King Caucus, and not President JACKSON, whose spirit breathes in every line of this extract; whose hand is visible in every subsequent movement of the Executive; whose hateful influence and action are at work, spreading all around desolation and dismay.

It is under this influence, not "behind the throne," but figuratively speaking, all around and about it—omnipresent and omnipotent—that, upon pretence of correcting abuses, the most cruel oppression is ruthlessly wrought upon helpless families, whose heads are driven from customary employments, for no other reason but that,

happily, they were not active opponents of the late Administration. A course of proscription is thus established, which has no precedent in any Government on earth. Even in Turkey, when the Grand Vizier is strangled, (their mode of changing an Administration,) the subordinates are suffered to escape; and in the bloodiest sacrifices to successful rivalry, the mutes at least are spared. Such a thing was never heard of in the Government of England, (to whose monarchical authority our Republican patriarchs have been afraid that our Presidency too nearly approached,) or in the Government of France, or indeed in the Government of any Christian country, as the secondary officers and clerks in public offices being driven from office, in any revolution of parties. The only ground of such removals, which can be admitted to be tenable, is that the political power of a Government should properly be under the control of those who administer it.—Such was the limit of the doctrine of THOMAS JEFFERSON, which has been quoted to justify the proscription, and no one can produce his authority for the conversion of the power of appointment into the means of oppression and persecution for opinion's sake. The manner in which this power has been used, since the commencement of the new dynasty, subjects the Government to the reproach of exercising a despotism over opinion from which the most despotic of all the civilized Governments of the earth are free.

Nor is the effect of this high-handed exercise of power confined to those who are removed from office. No; its influence pervades all society. The very air we breathe is tainted with it. No man in office knows how long he will be safe, and all but the elect live in painful suspense. Their friends are afraid to hold communion with them, lest the fact of their doing so should be noted down and made a charge against them. Friendship has become indeed but a name; for, warned by example, you know not but the friend of to-day may become the accuser of to-morrow, pouring into the ear of King Caucus, as accusations of a damnable complexion, remarks and opinions casually elicited in the unrestrained and confiding freedom of social intercourse.

This, which is not too high-colored a picture of the state of things here, in Washington, is not, we fear, without its copy in every community throughout the land in which the Government of the U. States has offices to bestow, or offices which may be taken away.

Surely, in this state of things is portrayed a great moral evil.

And what good is to be accomplished by this system of denunciation, proscription, and persecution, which, under the name of "reform," is now in the full tide of experiment? Recurring to the portentous passage in the President's Message, in whose omens we were so slow to believe, it is "the correction of abuses that have brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections," &c. And how, let us ask, has the patronage of the Government, which lay comparatively unused in the hands of the late Administration, been employed by the present? In the first place, we answer, in pensioning out of the public purse, half a score or more of the most active of the electioneering printers on the side of the successful party; in paying out to mere partisans the public money, in the form of salaries, for value received, in political job-work: in "rewarding" some to-day, to stimulate others by the hope of like reward to-morrow. What more was this "reform" to effect? It was to restore "the rightful course of appointment."—How has this been done? Has it been by appointing to all the Executive offices Members of Congress, (present or recent) and selecting for missions abroad persons in the same station of life? thus, again, rewarding public men for party services, not merely at the expense of the public purse, but directly in the teeth of opinions solemnly avowed by General JACKSON—showing, more conclusively than perhaps by any other test, how little influence his particular opinions have had upon the course of recent events under color of his administration.

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The Rev. Mr. H. A. Muhlenburg, D. D. took leave of his congregation in Reading, a short time since, in a very eloquent and appropriate sermon, in which he stated that in the 26 years during which he had been pastor of the church, he had baptised 4000 persons—confirmed 1,900—married 1,200—and preached 800 funeral sermons.

FIRE.—The large College edifice of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 9th inst. From the particulars given in the Reporter, we extract the following:

The Law Library consisting of 600 volumes, was entirely lost. The Union Philosophical and Whig Societies lost the whole of their Libraries, amounting together to 1500 volumes of valuable well selected books, and also the whole of their furniture and papers. The Philosophical Apparatus of the University was saved with the exception of a few instruments. Several individuals connected with the institution sustained the loss of books and clothing to a considerable amount. Professor Mathews lost several hundred dollars in books and Philosophical Apparatus, together with his mathematical and scientific manuscripts, the fruits of the labor and study of many years. Professor Pratt and Simmonds were also sufferers.—Fortunately no person sustained any serious bodily injury.

Thus in two brief hours the edifice which was the pride of the State and of the town, was reduced to a heap of ruins. The friends of the institution however are not discouraged. The Professors and Students enlisted upon their labors at the usual hours on Monday morning, in apartments in other buildings, which they will continue to occupy for the present, while the Trustees are using the means in their power to furnish another building. We understand that there was insurance on two offices to the amount of \$100,000.—The first cost of the edifice was about \$190,000. The books and property destroyed were worth \$8 or 10,000 dollars, which we hope will be replaced by the generous friends of learning. The fire is supposed to have been accidentally communicated by a candle.

There has been a fire recently at Cincinnati, which destroyed some of the

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PATENTING OF LANDS.
Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That from & after the passage of this act, when any person or persons shall apply for a patent or patents, for any unpatented lands in this commonwealth, and it shall appear that by the provisions of the fourth section of the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1816, entitled an act concerning the patenting of lands, the interest of the purchase money due to the commonwealth for such lands, is to be added to the principal and the interest from that time calculated on the aggregate sum in the manner therein directed, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the land office, after having settled and ascertained the amount due to the commonwealth in the manner aforesaid, to deduct from such amount, one half of the amount of the interest which may have accrued upon the interest deducted as aforesaid: *Provided*, That in no case either of warrant, improvement or any other right, shall any interest be charged on the purchase money of any of the aforesaid land; for the time which elapsed between the 2d day of December, A. D. 1776, and the second day of December, 1783: *And* *Provided also*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be taken and construed to affect or interfere with any suit or suits which may or have been brought under the provisions of the several acts, directing the recovery of the principal and interest due to the commonwealth, from persons holding lands by virtue of locations, or other office titles issued from or under the proprietary government, and for other purposes, so far as regards the collection of the principal and interest due upon the same ascertained as is hereinbefore directed, the deduction aforesaid being made.
Sect. 2. Be it enacted, &c. That where the amount found due as aforesaid, shall not be paid and discharged, the person or persons applying for the patent, shall, before the issuing of the same, execute a mortgage to the governor of the commonwealth, to secure the payment of the aggregate of the arrears of purchase money, and interest due, in six annual instalments, which said aggregate sum and payments shall be distinctly endorsed, or certified upon the back of the patent; and the said payment shall be recoverable at the suit of the commonwealth, by scire facias, as the same becomes due. *Provided*, That the provisions of this section, and of the first section, and all the other provisions of this, shall extend as fully to the seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne and Bradford, as to any other part or portion of the state.
Sect. 3. Be it enacted, &c. That such patent and certificates thereon, shall be recorded in the recorder's office in the county, or counties, in which the lands described in said patent are situate, in books to be provided by the recorder of deeds in the several counties, at the expense of the proper county, at the same rate of fees allowed for recording deeds and exemplifications of the same, and shall be evidence, as well in courts of justice, as elsewhere: And if such patents with the certificates thereon, shall not be delivered at the proper office, that the same may be recorded, within six months from the date thereof, the said patents shall be void: *Provided*, That in such cases, new patents may afterwards be issued upon the payment of the money due thereon, and interest to the date of the patent.
Sect. 4. Be it enacted, &c. That the recorder of deeds of the proper county, in whose office patents and certificates thereon shall have been recorded, agreeably to the provisions of the third section of this act, shall upon application to him for that purpose made, record or certify on the margin of the record, previously made, of such patent and certificates thereon, the receipt of such endorsement of partial or total payments, given or made by the secretary of the land office, which record and exemplification of the same, shall be prima facie evidence of such payment.
Sect. 5. And be it enacted, &c. That patents may issue agreeably to the provision of this act, to any trustee or trustees, or guardian or guardians of minors, duly appointed by any court in this commonwealth, or to any executor or executors, administrator or administrators, in whom the power of selling and disposing of the lands so to be patented, is or shall be vested, in trust, nevertheless, to and for the use of the person or persons legally entitled to the same.
Sect. 6. Be it enacted, &c. That in all cases where the money due for the patenting of lands, have been secured by mortgage, or otherwise, to the commonwealth, and the whole, or any part thereof, unpaid, the secretary of the land office, shall upon the request of any patentee, or other persons interested, and tender of the money deducted from the amount due to the commonwealth, a sum equal to one half of the additional or increased amount of interest caused by the operation of the provision in rela-

tion to interest, contained in the fourth section of the aforesaid act, entitled "An act concerning the patenting of lands." *Sect. 7. Be it enacted, &c.* That if a ny Connecticut settler, within any of the seventeen townships formerly in the county of Luzerne, now the counties of Luzerne and Bradford, his, her or their legal representatives, by neglect or otherwise, shall have omitted to get so much of his, her or their patent or patents, recorded in the proper county, as was required where patents issued, without the payment of the purchase money, but shall within six months from the passing of this act, pay the whole of the principal and interest due on the land, for which said patents issued, or shall within the said six months have the said patent recorded in the proper county, then, and in such cases, the said patents shall be good and valid, but not otherwise.
Sect. 8. Be it enacted, &c. That the benefit of the provisions of this act shall only extend to such persons as comply with the said provisions within two years from its passage: *Provided*, That the provisions of the foregoing act shall not be considered to extend to any lands situate north and west of the rivers Ohio, Allegheny and Conowago creek, or to affect any laws relative thereto.
Sect. 9. Be it enacted, &c. That so much of any former act or acts of assembly, as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

A CARD.
I. & J. BAUGHER,
GRATEFUL for the many favors received from a generous Public, since their connexion in business, would inform their numerous Friends, and the Public generally, that the FIRM, under that name, was DISSOLVED, by limitation, on the 21st of last March—and, at the same time, request those who know themselves indebted by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to come forward, without delay, for settlement and liquidation—as they are extremely anxious to have their Books closed.—The name of the late Firm will be used in the transaction of all business relative to the settlement of the concern.

AGAIN!
THE Subscribers most respectfully inform the Public, that they have again associated themselves in Business, under the FIRM of

BAUGHER & CO.
And offer them an Extensive and well-assorted Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Saddlery, Cutlery, LIQUORS, Bar and Cast IRON, PAINTS, OILS,

And perhaps as great a variety of other articles connected with their business, as will be found in any Retail Store in the country—and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Purchasers are particularly invited to call and examine their Goods, and learn their prices—which, they flatter themselves, will be pleasing.
Almost all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.
The Public's very humble servants,
ISAAC BAUGHER, JOSEPH BAUGHER.
Emmitsburg, Md. May 19. 4t

STRAYED
FROM the Subscriber, living in Mountpleasant township, on Saturday night last,
A BLACK

MARE COLT,
two years old—with a star in the forehead, and white on the left fore and hind feet.
Any person taking her up, and giving me information, shall be liberally rewarded, and all expenses paid.
GARRET COWNOVER.
May 19. 3t

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Property,
IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains **20 ACRES OF LAND**, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected

merely occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It was purchased for \$1000, and will be sold cheap.
T. STEVENS, Trustee.
May 19. 4t
PRINTING, of every description, promptly executed at this Office.

New Goods.
BT. GILBERT,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of **GOODS**, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware, which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house. Gettysburg, May 19. 4t

WOOL CARDING.
WOOL will be received for Carding at
ARNOLD'S MILL, at the following places, viz: Stewart's (formerly Arnold's) Store, Gettysburg; Gate-house, kept by Peter Little; John Barrett's Tavern, (formerly Harzell's); Lefever's Tavern, (formerly Carpenter's); Samuel Swope's Tavern, Bonaughtown; and Abraham Reeve's Store, on Bonaughtown road.
The above places will be regularly attended every week during the season. Wool taken away, and Rolls returned. Be careful to leave name and directions to each bag or bundle. One pound of grease is required to every nine pounds of Wool. Persons leaving Wool at any of the above places, may rest assured that it will be done in the neatest and best manner.
Price of Carding, five cents, cash, per pound.
JAMES ARNOLD.
Arnold's Mill, May 19. 3t

Reduction of Prices!
PATENT MEDICINES,
Viz. Bateman's Drops, } At 50 cts.
Godfrey's Cordial, } per doz.
British Oil, }
Anderson's Pills, &c. }
Warranted best quality, having been carefully prepared of genuine ingredients, according to the recipes adopted by the "Philadelphia College of Pharmacy."
Also—an extensive assortment of fresh and carefully selected
Medicines, Paints, &c.
Are offered at very low prices, which Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine at
NO. 107, Market-street, North side below 3d, PHILADELPHIA.
May 19. 3t

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED
Valuable Medicines.
LEE'S Famous Antibilious Pills, 25 and 50 cts. per box, in tin boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons of every situation and every age.
Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.
Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.
Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.
Lee's Essence of Myrtalard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.
Lee's Ague and Fever-Drops, a never failing cure.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.
Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetter, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.
Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which give immediate relief.
Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.
Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head aches.
Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.
*The above highly approved medicines are sold by J. HERSH, Jr. P. M. Gettysburg, who has just received a fresh supply.
*Caution.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)
*Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.
May 19. 8t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **JOHN MASON**, late of Menallen township, deceased, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment, to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of July next; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, for settlement.
JAMES MAJOR, Adm'r.
May 12. 4t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **DOCT. THOMAS B. COBEAN**, late of Menallen township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the 1st of July next; and those who have claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, before that day.
C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.
May 5. 4t

NOTICE.
THE Notes given at the Vendue of the effects of **JACOB RUMMEL**, deceased, have become due. Those, therefore, who know themselves to be indebted in this way, or by Book Account, are desired to pay the same without delay—as further indulgence cannot be given.
G. COWNOVER, Adm'r.
May 12. 3t

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C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.
May 5. 4t

Rochdale Factory.
THE Subscribers return thanks to their Friends and the Public for their very liberal encouragement heretofore—and hope, by a continued exertion to please, to be able to give general satisfaction. For the convenience of those at a distance, WOOL to be CARDED, or Manufactured into
Cloth, Cassinet, Blanketing, &c. will be received at the following places, viz:—At the house of Francis Spalding, Monocacy Bridge; Sebastian Sultzer's, Taneytown; Abraham Noll's Mill, Monocacy; Sterling Galt's, Piney Creek; Black's Mill, Rock Creek; Mr. Black's, Two Taverns; James Gourley's, Gettysburg; and Christian Harbaugh's, Harbaugh's Valley: where it will be called for, once in two weeks, and returned when finished—commencing on the third Monday of May.
To prevent mistakes, written directions must be attached to all work left at any of the above places. Price of Carding, 5 cents, cash, per pound.
WM. GREASON & SON.
May 5. 3t

CONOWAGO
Woollen Factory.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and former customers for past favors, and informs them and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the **Manufacturing Business**, in all its various branches, at the old stand, in Franklin township—where he is prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms.
Wool, Cloth, &c. will be received at the following places, viz:—Wm. Gillespie's Tavern, Gettysburg; Isaac Miller's, tanner, in Straban township; Jacob Grass' Tavern, Hunterstown; and at Wm. Wertz's Tavern—once every two weeks, on Thursday, commencing on the 14th of May—and returned as soon as finished.
He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT MORRISON.
May 5. 4t

DAVID HEAGY,
CABINET MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the
MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK
made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of
FURNITURE
ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.
All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.
As it is well known he is prepared for making
COFFINS,
a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.
He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.
March 24. 4t

NOTICE.
THE Notes given at the Vendue of the effects of **JACOB RUMMEL**, deceased, have become due. Those, therefore, who know themselves to be indebted in this way, or by Book Account, are desired to pay the same without delay—as further indulgence cannot be given.
G. COWNOVER, Adm'r.
May 12. 3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **JOHN MASON**, late of Menallen township, deceased, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment, to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of July next; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, for settlement.
JAMES MAJOR, Adm'r.
May 12. 4t

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C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.
May 5. 4t

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C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.
May 5. 4t

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have rented from the Rev. D. Pfoutz, the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle-Creek—where they will Manufacture Wool into
Cloths, Cassinets, Linseys & Flannels,
at prices to suit the times. As the Factory will be put into complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done with the greatest promptitude, and in the neatest manner.
For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received at the following places, after the 10th of May, viz:—
Mr. Ash's Tavern, and Mr. Camp's Store, in Gettysburg; Mr. Swope's Tavern, in Bonaughtown; Mr. Black's at the Two Taverns; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek; Mr. Flaut's Store, in Priscillville; John Eicker's Mill, on Tom's-creek; Joshua Delaplaine's Tavern near Taney Town; D. Sell's Mill, on Monocacy; Crab's Mill, on Tom's-creek; and at Isaac Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg—Where they will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.
N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.
Price of Carding, 5 cents, cash, per lb.
SAMUEL ARTHUR, DAVID PFOUTZ, Jr.
April 14. 4t

Drawing on the 3d of June.
Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 28.
Maryland State Lottery,
No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the **ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM**, by which the holder of two Tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three—and in same proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.
HIGHEST PRIZE,
10,000 DOLLARS!

ABUNDANT LIST:
1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 " " 2,000 is 2,000
2 " " 1,000 is 2,000
2 " " 500 is 1,000
10 " " 100 is 1,000
20 " " 50 is 1,000
50 " " 20 is 1,000
100 " " 10 is 1,000
200 " " 5 is 1,000
10000 " " 4 is 40,000
10386 prizes, amounting to \$60,000.
Not One Blank to a Prize. The whole payable in CASH, and which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, * \$1 00
Halves, 2 | Eighths, 50
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
COHEN'S OFFICE
No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,
Where the two great Capital prizes of One Hundred Thousand Dollars each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.
* Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.
The Register, containing the official list, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.
Baltimore, April 28. 4t

Wanted Immediately, TWO APPRENTICES TO THE COACH-SMITH Business.
JOHN B. CLARK.
Gettysburg, May 12. 3t

Wanted Immediately, 4 OR 5 JOURNEMEN CARPENTERS.
To whom generous wages and constant employment will be given.
NICHOLAS PEARSE.
Chambersburg, May 12. 3t

DR. SMYLER,
HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. Paxton, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Medical Business.
The most ample recommendations as to his skill in **SURGERY** can be exhibited.
March 31. 4t